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The book contains a great deal of suggestive material and has a real value for the student engaged in the study of statistical matter.

FRANK L. McVEY.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Canada and the Empire: An Examination of Trade Preferences.

By EDWIN S. MONTAGU and BRON HERBERT. With a Preface by the RT. HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. London: P. S. King & Son, 1904, 16mo, pp. xviii + 198.

This little book contains chapters on Canadian conditions, Canada and the United States, the Canadian view of English politics, results of preferential tariffs, and what Britain might do. It is written by two young Englishmen who spent a year in Canada for the purpose of studying the general Canadian attitude toward Chamberlain's scheme of preferential tariffs. They went to Canada "convinced, at least so far as England was concerned, that free trade and freedom to choose markets is the best policy. . . . [and] found nothing across the Atlantic to shake our [their] belief in the evils of protection." They also satisfied themselves "that in the best interests of the empire the policy of protection and preference is inexpedient and dangerous." This is a common attitude of English writers. While the book is not one of permanent value, it gives us an interesting and fairly impartial view of the subjects treated. About one-third of the book consists of an appendix, most of which is taken up with a consideration of "some Canadian opinions."

GEORGE MYGATT FISK.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

A History of Two Reciprocity Treaties. By CHALFANT ROBINSON. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Press, 1904. 8vo, pp. 220.

Beyond the fact of a widespread and increasing current interest in reciprocity as a means for the revision of the tariff and the extension of trade, there is but small justification for the appearance of the present volume. The author has examined in considerable detail the economic and political forces leading to the negotiation and the subsequent history of the Canadian and Hawaiian treaties, has indicated the political significance of the two conventions, and has carefully worked out the effect of their operation upon trade and industry, but

in doing all this he has made no new contribution to the subject. The book, however, is accurate and conveniently arranged, the discussion of each treaty being followed by a brief bibliography and an appendix of statistical and documentary material. At the same time, a tendency is exhibited in many places to incorporate picturesque descriptive matter, which makes very entertaining reading, but does not add to the scientific value of the work. The closing chapter of the volume is the reprint of an article upon the treaty-making power of the House of Representatives, originally published by the author in the *Yale Review* of August, 1903. The appendix to the Hawaiian treaty also contains a short discussion of economic conditions in the Hawaiian Islands at the time of their discovery by Captain Cook.

W. JETT LAUCK.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

A History of the Commercial and Financial Relations between England and Ireland from the Period of the Restoration.

By ALICE EFFIE MURRAY. London: P. S. King & Son, 1903. 8vo, pp. xvii + 486.

This book is the result of Miss Murray's work as a research student in the London School of Economics, where, as Mr. Hewins informs us in a brief preface which he contributes, she was one of the first two to obtain the doctorate. The importance of the subject of her investigations is out of all proportion to the attention that has been previously devoted to it. There is hardly any field of economic history about which less is known than about that of Ireland; and yet, as Miss Murray makes clear, the prostrate condition of that unhappy island during the past century and its unsettled political relations with England were in large measure the result of economic forces that were set in motion in the seventeenth century. Nor has Ireland been the only sufferer under these forces; England likewise, both directly and indirectly, has felt the baneful effects of her own fatuous policy. Indeed, every blow aimed at the prosperity of Ireland recoiled with a swiftness and sureness that are startling. The most shrewdly contrived laws enacted to foster the industry and commerce of the stronger country at the expense of the weaker brought nothing but disaster to both. Lord Melbourne once said of an Irish measure—it was the Catholic Emancipation Act, if we remember rightly, but it applies to many others—that when it was under discussion all